

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. 8. 28.

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Advertisement.

BEING strictly enjoined by my late Instructions to enforce the punctual Payment of his Majesty's Quitrents, it is expected, for the future, that every Sheriff should settle with the Auditor, and pay the Money into the Receiver's Office, on or before the Day appointed by Law; and all Sheriffs who are yet in Arrear to this Revenue cannot expect any farther Indulgence.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

LETTER II.

TO THE ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

In my former Letter I endeavoured to demonstrate, by Arguments drawn from Reason, that infinite Punishments are contrary to the divine Perfections, and the End for which Mankind were created. I will now proceed to prove that they are contrary to the Scriptures Doctrine concerning the Redemption of the World by Jesus Christ.

Man was created in a State of Perfection, Happiness, and Immortality; but how he came to fall from this State, into a State of Imperfection, Unhappiness, and Mortality, is beyond the Power of human Reason to discover. We must therefore have recourse to the Holy Scriptures for the Resolution of this Enquiry; and they teach us that Sin was the Cause of this Change and Degradation of our Nature; we are there told what this Sin was, and how it came to be committed.

I shall state this great Event, that the Question I am debating may be the more clearly illustrated; and in doing this I will follow the Sentiments of a very learned Writer, as they correspond with my own.

Now it appears, from the History of the Creation, as recorded by Moses, that God created our first Parents not only good, but after his own Image, under which Description is comprehended all that can be meant by Perfection and Happiness; that he placed them in a delightful Garden, where they had sensible Objects to every Appetite; and that he gave them Power to eat of every Fruit of the Garden but one, which was forbidden under the Penalty of Death.

Against this Prohibition they are represented to have sinned, by the Temptation of the Serpent, under which Character, as we are told, in other Places of Scripture, is meant that evil Spirit called the Devil, and, in common Language, his wicked Instigator, he is said to have addressed himself to the Woman, endeavouring to persuade her that there was no Danger in eating the forbidden Fruit; insinuating, that, as they wanted Reason to enable them to distinguish between Happiness and Misery, and between Good and Evil, so that was what this Fruit would give them, and by Consequence they could then want Nothing to make them like God, and be free from Death and Misery.

And it is upon this Misuse by the Woman on the Consideration of which, according to the Story, the without Doubt, he proceeded to come down from Heaven, and eat of it; of which Promise, though this Scripture is silent, yet it is reasonable to suppose that such it had been uttered in by some other Person, so as to gain him Credit, our first Parents, whose Will was not infirm, in a State of Peace, must have been in a regular Subordination to his Understanding, would not have been capable of so much as having an Ear to that which was an evident Contradiction to a positive Command of God.

And though this History does not directly say that our first Parents were tempted to Sin by the Devil, under the Promise of being a Messenger from God, yet this Opinion seems fully confirmed by St. Paul, in his second Epistle to the Corinthians, eleventh Chapter, where he cautions the Christians against a false Teacher, that came to them as an inspired Prophet, and to a new Apostle sent from God, when he really was a Minister of Satan; and he makes a Comparison between Eva and those Persons, and represents them in the same Condition she was in when she was tempted by the Serpent.

And, on the other Hand, he makes a Comparison between Satan and his Ministers, and represents them as acting the same Part with the Tempter, when Satan did with Eva; and as he expresses his Fear lest the Christians should be beguiled by the Ministers of Satan, as Eva was by the Serpent, so he explains how this was: For (says he) as Satan tempted himself into an Angel of Light, so his Ministers are transformed into Ministers of Righteousness. And by this it is implied, that, if the People should be beguiled by such Ministers, under such a false Appearance, of Ministers of Righteousness, they would then be beguiled as Eva was by Satan, under the false Appearance of a Messenger from God.

This I conclude that our first Parents were seduced by the Devil under the Appearance of an Angel of Light, and as a Messenger sent from God; and as he applied himself to the Woman, it is said that when she saw (that is, was convinced) that the Tree was good for Food, and since it was desirable to make her wise, she did eat, and gave also to her Husband, and he did eat.

Now, then, we have an Account how our first Parents came to sin against the divine Prohibition, and that the Effect of this Sin was Death; but then we are not informed how their Posterity became mortal, and degraded in their Nature.

For if the Death threatened to our first Parents was only an arbitrary Punishment, the eating of the forbidden Fruit could only make them liable to the Execution of the Sentence, and could reach no farther than the Sinners; and therefore, though this History gives us an Account how they became liable to Death, yet it leaves us in the Dark as to the Corruption and Depravation of human Nature. This Corruption we certainly derive from our first Parents, and was the Effect of Sin; but then, if the Death threatened was a bare arbitrary Punishment, it is hard to conceive how the Corruption of human Nature could be the Effect of this Sin.

For the Punishment threatened is Death: Now it is evident that a more outward Sentence of Condemnation to Death does by no Means imply an inward Alteration of the Nature of the Person condemned, much less so as to imply that the Flesh shall lust against the Spirit; and yet this Lust of the Flesh against the Spirit we derive from our first Parents, at what they committed by Sin; and as this could not be included in the Denunciation of Death, so neither could it arise from their Sin of eating the forbidden Fruit, merely as Sin.

For if their Sin was only owing to a Mistake of their Understanding, in being deceived by the Devil under Pretence of his being a Messenger from God, there was Nothing in the Nature of Man, or his Operations, amiss then any since, from such a Mistake of the Understanding, can never arise any natural Tendency to Diffolution. And when the Body is governed by the Understanding, this can never beget a Lust of the Flesh against the Spirit; and therefore the Corruption of human Nature could not proceed from the Sin of our first Parents, considered merely as Sin: And, if so, it follows that it was either inflicted on them as a Punishment of that Sin, or else that it was the natural Effect of eating the forbidden Fruit; and therefore forbidden to be eaten, as dangerous and destructive to human Nature.

If we say the Depravation of their Nature was inflicted as a Punishment on our first Parents for their Sin, let us consider that a first Fault, especially if committed through Mistake (as this has been proved to have been) is usually looked upon as Matter of Mercy; and if we consider how long-suffering God now appears to be, and that Penalties, as the Sanction of a Law, ought never to be stretched beyond the plain Declaration of the Law, we must think that God would hardly inflict a severer Punishment than he had threatened, for a single Fault of this Nature.

For all that was threatened was Death; but if the moral Depravation of their Nature was inflicted too, this was a more severe Punishment than Death.

To punish Sin of any Sort, with Death alone, might be proper for the Support of God's Authority, and therefore might be thought convenient, as a Warning to the succeeding World; but to suppose that a holy and good God, who preserves Sinners for no other End but as he desires their Happiness, and as a Means thereof, their Reformation, and who will not do this without some Means to discourage the Innocent from imitating the Sinner; I say, to suppose that such a Being would punish such a Sin as this was with such a Corruption and Depravation of Nature as was in itself an unholiness, would seem to be an unholiness Act: And therefore one would rather choose to account for this Corruption by supposing it to have arisen from a natural Cause; that is, the Fruit itself might have been the Cause of it in a natural Way.

Now that it was so appears from those Effects which were produced by the eating of it, in the Bodies of our first Parents. The first Effect we are informed of is, that upon eating the Fruit their Eyes were opened, and they became that they were naked, and feared (or rather pleased) Fig Leaves together, to make themselves Aprons.

By their Eyes being opened must be understood the discovering Something they had never seen, and by their knowing they were naked must be meant that they found themselves under a Necessity of being clothed. They saw such uncomely Motions and Disorders in their Bodies as they were ashamed of, and therefore thought necessary to hide; and Adam is represented as making this Excuse for hiding himself from God: And, if so, we cannot be at a Loss to account how the Depravation of human Nature might be produced by a natural Cause.

For the Effects which the Fruit produced in the Bodies of our first Parents do show a manifest Depravation of human Nature, both as to that moral and natural Perfection in which they were created. Till the eating of the forbidden Fruit all the Appetites of the Body were under the absolute Command of the Mind; but as soon as ever they had eaten, it is plain the Body became immediately ungovernable, because we see its Motions were such as they could not forbear, and therefore were forced to hide. And then, as to the natural Perfections of the Body, as soon as ever the Fruit was eaten its natural Equilibrium of Temper was broken, and new and disorderly Motions were excited; the Blood was visibly inflamed, and the animal Spirit not only disturbed, but probably augmented too, by the new Joins of the Fruit, which, being incorporated with the Blood, may be conceived to create not only an unnatural but also a corruptive Fermentation in the Whole.

Now that this was the Nature of this forbidden Fruit, that as it had excited strange Disorders in the Body, so it would likewise beget Corruption and Death, is further probable; because we are told not only of the Tree of Knowledge, but likewise of a Tree of Life, which, after our first Parents had transgressed, they were excluded from: And as they were not allowed to eat of the Tree of Knowledge, lest they should die, so, on the contrary, they were deprived of the Tree of Life, lest they should eat of it and live for ever.

Now from hence, as we may argue, on the one Hand, that the Tree of Life was of a sensitive Virtue, which would naturally preserve Life, so, on the other Hand, we may reasonably conclude that the Tree of Knowledge was of a poisonous Quality, which would naturally bring Corruption and Death.

For since they are denied the Use of the Tree of Life, lest they should eat of it and live, as it is thence evident the eating of the Tree would have prevented their dying, so it is equally evident that this Death was purely a natural Effect, in that it might be cured by a natural Cause.

Now, from all this put together, it doth sufficiently appear how the human Nature came to be depraved, and subject to Death; that it was the natural Effects of Sin, and that too of the first Sin of our first Parents, committed upon Mistake, by believing the false Suggestions of an evil Spirit in a Matter of Revelation, in Respect of Something which they thought it their Duty to do, as necessary to their Happiness, in making them like God.

And though it may seem strange that God should permit such a fatal Event as this to come to pass, yet, if we consider that God governs all Things according to their Natures, there is Nothing in this Event but what may be fairly accounted for.

For as Mankind are rational Creatures, endued with Understanding and Will, if they be governed according to their Natures, it must be in such a Way as is suitable to their Faculties, and, by Consequence, they must not only be provided with all necessary Means of Knowledge of every Thing necessary to be known, and with sufficient Motives to choose and do whatever is necessary to be chosen and done, but they must also be left to their own Freedom: And therefore, when God had forbidden them to eat of the Tree of Knowledge, as being in his own Nature dangerous to be eaten, and had forewarned them of the Danger, by declaring if they eat of it they would surely die; after they had been thus informed, what was necessary for them to refrain from doing, what could be wanting, in their Case, to a rational Nature, but to leave them to choose according to their Reason? And if, after this, they did eat of this Tree, what can Reason expect but that God, who governs natural Things in a natural Way, would leave the Fruit, as a natural Cause, to produce its natural Effects, as we are told by Moses that it did?

Thus, from the plain and literal Sense of the sacred Text, without Figure or Allegory, we have a View of the Effects of the first Sin; which were Death, and the Depravation and Corruption of human Nature, produced from a natural Cause, in a natural Way.

But then, though Death, and the Depravation of their Nature, were the natural Effects of their eating the forbidden Fruit, yet there is Something farther to be considered in this Case of our first Parents.

When God, by an express Command, had prohibited the eating of this Fruit, it became a Duty of moral Obligation not to eat of it, and an absolute Obedience was due to this Command; for, even admitting this Fruit was not pernicious in its Nature, and the Effects of it would not have produced Death and Corruption in a natural Way, yet, when God had prohibited it to be eaten by a positive Command, to eat of it was a Transgression of their Duty, and became Sin in a moral Sense: For whatever God is pleased to command, or forbid, how indifferent soever it be in itself, is, so far as it is commanded or forbidden by him, as truly good or evil as if it was absolutely and morally so, being enacted by the same divine Authority which makes all moral Precepts obligatory. God is our Lawgiver, and whatever he commands, whether it be a moral Precept or positive Institution, so far as he enacts it, is of the same necessary and indispensable Obligation. All Duties, therefore, which Mankind owe to God, are, in their very Nature, moral Duties. Their Obedience, then, to a positive Law which he had enacted, was a Breach of their moral Duty, and was a Denial of that Relationship they stood in with God, as their Creator, Parent, Protector, Governour, and Benefactor.

But then, though this might be an Aggravation of their Offence, and might deserve a higher Degree of Punishment than that which God thought proper to make the Sanction of the Law they had transgressed,

yet their Sin, considered as a Breach of their moral Duty to God, was merely personal, and had no Respect to their Posterity. The Punishment due to their Sin, in this Sense, must be of a personal Nature; and spiritual Punishments, in an after Life, are to be inflicted upon Offenders only, without involving their Posterity in them. Every Man will be judged according to his own Works, and will receive the Things done in his Body according to that he hath deserved, whether he be good or bad; so that, when the Books shall be opened, according to St. John's expressive Expression in the Apocalypse, the Iniquity of the Father will not be found placed to the Account of the Son, neither will the Iniquity of the Son be found placed to the Account of the Father, but the Righteousness of the Righteous shall be upon him, and the Wickedness of the Wicked shall be upon him.

In this Case, then, of our first Parents, so far as it involved their Posterity in it, we may observe that before they transgressed they were endued with a Power to preserve their Innocency, and that Perfection of Righteousness in which they were created, and consequently of being immortal and everlastingly happy; but that after their Transgression their Nature became corrupt and depraved, subject to all the Miseries and Calamities we now experience, and to certain Death.

But as Death, and the Corruption and Depravation of their Nature, if they continued under it for ever, would defeat God's Design in their Creation, which was their everlasting Happiness, and as in this State they could never be restored to their original Happiness, from which they fell, it pleased the infinite Wisdom of God to extend his Compassion to them in a Way suitable to his eternal Justice and Holiness; and so that they might be comforted in their dejected State, labouring under the Sense of what they had lost, and the Fear of Death, God was pleased to assure them that though they should die yet that they should live; and that the Women some Means should be provided whereby they should be reconciled to God, and being freed from that State of Degradation, Misery and Death, which Sin had subjected them to, they should be restored to a State of Holiness, Perfection, and everlasting Happiness.

This I take to be clearly implied in the Declaration God made to the Serpent immediately after the Transgression. The Words are, *Thou shalt be cursed above all Cattle, and above every Beast of the Field: Upon thy Belly shalt thou go, and Dust shalt thou eat all the Days of thy Life: And I will put Enmity between thee and the Woman, and between thy Seed and her Seed: He shall bruise thy Head, and thou shalt bruise his Heel.*

These Words seem to be spoken as well in Opposition to the Devil, as to the Devil might have had for engaging in this wicked War, as for the Comfort of our first Parents; for as God had threatened that in the Day they should eat of the forbidden Fruit they should die, it is probable that the Devil might imagine they should be immediately first Act of Disobedience: And therefore, in Opposition to this, and in Imagination, it is promised that the Woman should live, and that, and to his Posterity should be delivered in this Warfare.

And as he seduced the Woman under the Appearance of an Angel of Light, and a Pretence of Friendship, he is here condemned to a dark and ignominious State; and a War is declared against him, which shall be in the Destruction of all his Devices. For though, in this War, he is permitted to bruise the Heel of the Seed of the Woman (that is, to do them some inconsiderable Mischief) yet he was never to be able to do so by all his Machinations, to alienate them from God, or to put any Feet against the divine Favour, since the Seed of the Woman was to bruise his Head (that is, defeat all his Policy) and, in the End, to destroy his Works.

This Promise was fulfilled in our Saviour Jesus Christ, who actually bruised the Serpent's Head, by defeating the Works of the Devil, and conquering all Things to God, and restoring human Nature to the Honour of his holy Father, and to its original State of Holiness and Perfection; for he gave himself a Rançon for all, so that, as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive.

Now this Promise being made to Adam, the common Head and Representative of all Mankind, the Efficacy of it took Place immediately upon its being made, so that it extends to all his Posterity, without any Exception; all, and every One of them, have an Interest in the Lamb that was slain from the Foundation of the World. This glorious Cause of the Reconciliation of Adam, and in him of all Mankind, to the Favour of God, looks backwards as well as forwards; and God was reconciled to Adam, and his Sin was pardoned and blotted out by Virtue of this great Propitiation, immediately upon the Promise made that the Seed of the Woman should bruise the Serpent's Head. The Sacrifice of Christ, therefore, though it was not offered till a Thousand Years after Adam's Transgression, was as immediate as to and to all his Posterity, as if it had been offered immediately upon the Offence being committed; and if this was not so, then, as the Apostle to the Hebrews intimates, *Christ must often have suffered since the Foundation of the World; but now hath he appeared once (his offering was once) in the Conclusion of the Ages, to put away Sin by the Sacrifice of himself.* So that, as, by the Offence of one Man, Death, and the Corruption and Depravation of human Nature, came upon all Men in Condemnation, even so, by the Righteousness of one Man, Pardon and Grace came upon all Men to the free gift of Life.

From whence it is to be observed, that the Office of Jesus Christ was not to save Mankind from any temporal Evil they had brought upon themselves, but to recover them from the Wrath of God, and restore them to Holiness, Happiness, and immortality; so that he was the Mediator of a much better Covenant than that made with Adam. Hence then the Redemption perfected by him for Mankind was a spiritual Redemption, the natural Effects of the forbidden Fruit remained, and they continued subject to temporal Death, and that Corruption and Depravation our first Parents, by their Transgression, had brought upon human Nature.

As then our first Parents were included in the Covenant entered into by Jesus Christ with his holy Father in Behalf of Mankind, and were entitled to all the Benefits of it, if it can be proved that they professed a firm Belief in the Promise made to them by God, of Salvation to be obtained by Means of the Seed of the Woman (which all Divines understand to relate to our Saviour) and relied upon that Promise for Pardon of the Sin they had committed, then was the Punishment of their Sin, so far as it respected their spiritual Nature, remitted; and they remained guiltless before God in their moral Character, and subject only to the natural Effects their eating the forbidden Fruit had produced in a natural Way.

For if Faith was retained to Abraham for Righteousness, so also must the Faith of our first Parents be reckoned to them for Righteousness; since God is no Responder of Persons, but he that fears, and works his Righteousness, is accepted of him.

Now it is to be observed that when God had created a Help-mate for Adam, and brought her to him, he called her (Iicha) Woman, because she was taken out of Man; and by this Name she is always called till after the Transgression, and the Promise made that the Seed of the Woman should bruise the Serpent's Head. Immediately after this Promise Adam changed his Wife's Name, and called her (Chavah) Eve; and the Reason assigned, in the sacred Text, for this Alteration of her Name, is, *because she was the Mother of all Living.* From whence it appears that he believed in this Promise. It is, indeed, commonly supposed that these Words only denote that she was the first Mother of all Mankind; but this Interpretation is too low, and not answerable to the Dignity of the Occasion: For if we look back on the divine Sentence, but just before recited, where Adam stands as the Head and Representative of all Mankind, brought into a State of Death and Condemnation, and if we consider

They write from the Hague that four of the Burghers of Amsterdam, and some of the principal Merchants, were preparing to leave that City.

All the East India Company's Ships, which were taken up last Season are now failed to the Places of their Destination.

A perfect Reconciliation, as the Defiance of the Cabinet, has taken Place between two great Sages in the Law, who lately had a sharp Altercation in an illustrious Assembly.

We are credibly informed a most noble Lord has declared his Intention of providing for an old Sea Officer, who, in the Course of the late War, saved to Government near two Hundred Thousand Pounds in America.

Lord Loudoun is not gone along with Lord Sandwich to Portsmouth, as has been mentioned, his Lordship being obliged to attend the Court Martial on a certain General, which begins next Monday.

Yesterday several Serjeants, and a great many private Men, arrived in Town from Ireland, to attend the Court Martial.

By an English Gentleman just arrived from Dublin we learn that the high Price of Provisions is so far from being felt by the Citizens of that Capital that there is hardly a Shopkeeper worth five Hundred Pounds who sits down without three or four Dishes of the best Victuals, and seldom rises till he has emptied as many Bottles of Claret.

There are said to be Letters in Town which mention an Execution having lately taken Place at Lisbon, where twenty Prisoners of Rank have suffered, among whom is a Bishop.

Two Sloops, of twenty Guns each, are appointed to cruise off Beachy Head, to watch the Motions of the French in the Harbours of Breff and Cherbourg.

Yesterday the Attorney General was at Court. When the Drawing Room was over, he had a long Conference with his Majesty, after which a Messenger was despatched to the Lord Chancellor, at Fary Hill.

Yesterday a full Committee met in the Parliament House, to consider farther of the State of the East India Company, in Order to report the same on the first Meeting of an august Assembly.

Lord Clive, in the Course of his Speech in Defence of his own Conduct in Bengal, solemnly called God to Witness that he never received a Sixpence while he was in the Company's Service but in an honourable Way. Is not Violence of Affirmation sometimes a Sign of Guilt? Some Members, however, thought him innocent, till Governor Johnstone spoke, and showed the Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. Though Governor Johnstone's Speech be perfectly genuine, the Reader can have from it but a faint Idea of the Spirit and Fire which it breathed in the Delivery. Much of both has evaporated in the Penning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

CAPTAIN Hammond, arrived here from the Coast of Africa, but last from Nevis, informs us that he left Sierra Leone about three Months ago, where he heard there had been a very sickly Time up the River Gambia; that Governor de Berdt, and all the Traders at James's Fort, on that River, were dead; and that the Doctor was the only white Man living belonging to the Fort. He also informs, that a few Days before he sailed Captain Savery, in a Brig belonging to London, trading at Camaracoe, having got about sixty five Slaves on Board, they rose upon the white People, killed the Captain, Mate, and all the Crew, except a Boy; and that the Vessel was afterwards retaken by one Mr. Cleveland, a Trader, who recovered about twenty of the Slaves, and intended to send the Brig home, for the Benefit of the Enslavers.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 16.

BY the Lord Baltimore, Mitchell, arrived in Hampton Road from London, which he left on the 9th of May, we learn that Captain Necks was then ready to sail, and had fallen down to Deptford; and that Captain Peterfon was to sail in about ten Days after him.

The Cuninghame, Buchanan, from Glasgow, is arrived in James River.

A R E B U S.

NOR Wings, nor Feet, unto my Shape have fell,
Yet I in Swiftneſs do the best excel;
Arms I have none, nor Weapons do I wear,
And yet I daily wound the Brave and Fair;
My Name is odious both to Friends and Foes,
Yet I'm admir'd by all the Belles and Beaus;
And when my Name's conceal'd I've many Friends,
The best Man fears me, and his Fault amends;
All wise Men hate me, as their common Foe;
Take Care from me, I keep you from the Snow;
Old Affairs cause me, for this World I hate,
As it hates them, so we receive our Fate;
From these short Hints, to tell my Name's your Task;
That well perform'd, I've Nothing more to ask.

MISS PURDIE & DIXON,

As the Dropsy (as far as I have ever been informed) is a Disorder that has baffled the Skill of the most eminent Physicians, through Gratitude to my Benefactor, and for the Good of the Publick, I am desirous to have the following published. In 1770 I fell into a very bad Dropsy, whereupon I had Recourse to Medicine, but to no Purpose. Being informed that Charles Hunt, of Northumberland, had a Recipe, and had actually made a perfect Cure of a Man afflicted with that Disorder for several Years, I sent for Mr. Hunt, who at once declared he could cure me, although at that Time I could not walk alone; and by carefully following his Directions (with the Blessing of God) I have been restored to a good State of Health, for some Time. GEORGE HEALE. LANCASTER, July 3, 1772.

FRIDAY, July 17. Just as our Gazette was going to Press, we were advised of the Arrival of Captain Necks, and have received Papers by him to the 11th of May, in which there is but little News of Importance, except the following Paragraphs.

LONDON, May 2. A Correspondent says the following may be depended on. Every Thing is accommodated with the Court of Denmark. Two Men of War are ordered immediately to sail for Copenhagen, with several of his Majesty's Household on Board, to conduct the Queen of Denmark to Praatz, and from thence to Hanover, where she is to reside during Life.

May 4. On Sunday last, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, five Waggon, a fished Marine, and a Cart, all loaded with Baggage, Provisions, and Utensils, set out from St. James's for Deal, in Order to be embarked on Board the Ships and Yacht preparing to sail for Elsinour to fetch away the Queen of Denmark; and this Morning, at four o'Clock, seven of his Majesty's Servants, several Cooks, &c. were to set out from the King's Household for the same Place on the same Occasion.

May 7. Orders are said to be sent to Deal and Sheerness for three seventy four Gun Ships, two Bombketches, a Fireship, and a Yacht, to be got ready for Sea at an Hour's Notice. Where this Fleet is destined is uncertain; still it looks as if Matters were not fully accommodated between our Court and that of Denmark.

Extra of a Letter from Copenhagen.

"That Part of the Account in the London Prints which I have read here, relating to our Queen, is certainly true, though not altogether in the Manner you have it. You must know our Attorney General acted with great Spirit in the Trial, and dwelt much upon the Part the King has acted in this Business. He reminded them that the King was not the Prosecutor, though the Offence is alleged against him; nay his Majesty did not accuse, but declared he was satisfied with the Queen. He confessed he thought her too good a Woman for him, and acknowledged that he had long since been convinced, in his own Conscience, that he was not a Man good enough for her; and though he plainly perceived she was no Stranger to his Infirmities, she never would turn her Back on her Husband."

On the 5th ult. soon after Midnight, an Earthquake happened at Lisbon, which continued for two Minutes. The Weather was serene, the Sky Star-light, and the Air perfectly calm. The Direction of the Shock was from south to north, with equal Vibrations, which were strong and lasting. A subterranean Noise was heard at the same Time, which continued as long as the Shocks.

At the Bristol Affizes the noted Jonathan Britain was tried for Forgery and convicted for which he is to suffer Death. He betrayed, through the whole Trial, a most daring resolute Disposition; and, when Sentence was passed upon him, seemed quite unaffected.

May 8. Yesterday Morning a Messenger was sent off Express to the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover, and another to the King of Prussia.

It was yesterday reported upon Change that in the new Treaty lately negotiated between France, Spain, and the Emperor, were two Articles, namely: Putting the Pretender Charles in Possession of Cordica, and annexing Gibraltar to the Crown of France.

The Queen of Denmark's Situation at Zell will, we are assured, be far from being an uncomfortable One; as she will not only be secured from all farther Machinations of one of the most daring Women in the Creation, but from the Censures and Brow-beatings of an un pitying World.

By Letters from Copenhagen, of the 28th ult. we learn that the Counts Struenſee and Brandt underwent the Execution of their Sentence that Day, at eight o'Clock, before the east Gate of the City, in the Middle of a Field, upon a Scaffold erected for that Purpose, which was nine Ells high, and the upper Part eight Ells square. Their Sentence was to have their right Hands cut-off, afterwards their Heads, then their Bodies to be quartered, and put on a Wheel, after which they were to be put on Poles, and placed over the Gates. Count Struenſee was dressed in Green and Gold, and Count Brandt in Blue and Gold. Struenſee, after his Hand was cut off, rose up, and was obliged, by Force, to sit-down again; but Brandt did not move at all. The former behaved very penitently, but the other's Conduct was remarkably bold.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 16, 1772.

LAST Saturday, at a Court of Common Hall, a bye Law was passed for constituting a WATCH, to consist of four fober and discreet People, who are to patrol the Streets of this City from ten o'Clock every Night until Daylight the next Morning, to cry the Hours, and use their best Endeavours to preserve Peace and good Order, by apprehending and bringing to Justice all disorderly People, Slaves, as well as others. They are likewise to have the Care of the FIRE ENGINES, and to be ready, in Cases of Accidents by Fire, to give their Assistance towards extinguishing the same. For which Services each Person is to receive a Salary of thirty Pounds a Year.

This Regulation, it is hoped, may prove extremely beneficial, not only to this City, but to the Neighbourhood in general. But as much will depend on those to be employed as Watchmen, such only as will answer the above Description (to which must be added Honesty and Diligence) need apply; and they are to give in their Names, with the necessary Certificates, to the Mayor, to be laid before the Common Hall to be held on the first Tuesday in next Month, when the Watch will be appointed.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 16, 1772.

JOHN BAKER, SURGEON DENTIST, begs Leave to inform the Publick, and his Friends in particular, that he is now in Williamsburg, where he performs all Operations upon the Teeth, Gums, and Sockets, as usual; likewise has a Quantity of his ANTI-SCORBUTICK DENTIFRICE, for preserving the Teeth and Gums.

STAFFORD, July 6, 1772.

AS my Wife Jean Johnson is not contented to live with me, but goes on in such a Manner as I think is likely to ruin me and my Children, I do hereby forewarn all Persons from dealing or making any Bargain or Contract with her on my Account, for they may depend I will pay no Debt the contracts.

JOHN JOHNSON, Senior.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 11, 1772.

WE, the Executors of Mr. William Hunter, late of this City, Printer, deceased, having long since paid all Debts appearing against his Estate, and near all his Legacies, intend in a few Months to make a final Settlement of the Estate, and so conclude our Administration. Should any other Demands remain unadjusted, we desire they may be immediately made known to us, otherwise we shall not, after the Settlement, look upon ourselves obliged to pay them; and as several old Accounts remain open on his Books, we shall esteem it an Act of Generosity, as well as of Justice, in the Debtors to discharge them.

BEN: WALLER. THOMAS EVERARD.

CITY VENDUE OFFICE,

WILLIAMSBURG, July 16, 1772.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to acquaint the Publick that he has opened the said Office, where he intends to sell, at publick Auction, all Kinds of Merchandise, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Negroes, Horses, Wearing Apparel, &c. and pledges himself to be strictly attentive to every Particular that can possibly contribute to the Sale of any Goods, or whatever the Publick shall please to commit to his Care, where constant Attendance will be given, and profound Secrecy observed. Due Regard paid to all Limitations, with the utmost Care and Despatch, will be the constant Study of the Publick's most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM PAGE.

N. B. Will be sold, at the said Office, on Monday the 30th Instant, a QUANTITY OF EUROPEAN GOODS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. The Sales to be continued every Monday, and at other Times, as Business may require.

ALL Persons concerned are desired to take

Notice that the Collection of the Debts due to Messrs. McCall & Elliot of Glasgow, for Dealings had with the Subscriber, at Todd's Warehouse, are now transferred to Mr. Robert McCandlish, who is duly authorized to receive and give Discharges for the same. The Subscriber proposes to sell the Plantation whereon he lives, lying about a Mile and a Half from Todd's Warehouse, containing six Hundred and fifty seven Acres, under a good Fence, with good Apple and Peach Orchards; the Dwelling and other Houses have been built about four Years. Any One who chooses to purchase may know the Terms by applying to.

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

ABOUT forty thousand Pounds of Trans-

fer TOBACCO will be sold to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the 20th of August, for ready Money, at Suffolk Courthouse, being Court Day, for the Benefit of the said County and Albemarle Parish.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the 8th of August, on the Premises,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, near Captain Henry Lynes's, in King & Queen, containing about three Hundred and fifty Acres, on which are two small Plantations, and will be sold together, or divided into two Lots, as may suit the Purchasers. The Terms of Payment will be declared at the Sale, and the Money to be paid, or Security given, to Mr. Edmund Pendleton. Any Person may be shown the Land by applying to.

JOHN BURNS.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 8, 1772.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Sub-

scriber, about the 24th of June, a likely dark bay HORSE about fifteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, trots and gallops, was shod all round, and has a small Knot on one of his Buttocks, but no Brand that can be remembered. Whoever delivers him to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

HENRY MITCHELL.

COMMITTED to James City Prison,

on Saturday the 11th Instant (July) a Negro Woman who says her Name is MOLLY, and that she is the Property of the Honourable William Byrd; she is of a yellow Complexion, about forty Years of Age, of the middle Stature, well made, has on an Osnaburg Waistcoat, Coat, Shift, and Petticoat, and a Virginia Yarn Dittie, with white Warming and blue Filling. The Owner is desired to take her away, and pay the necessary Charges.

JOHN CONNELLY, Jailor.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Middle-

sex, about the Beginning of June last, a Negro Man named GABRIEL, about twenty two Years old, a very likely Fellow, of a yellowish Complexion, about five Feet high, and had on, when he went away, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a white Cotton Waistcoat, a greenish Virginia Cloth One under it, and an Osnaburg Shirt. It is supposed he will go towards Pasqua. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in Jail, and give me Notice thereof, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN McNEAL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Chesterfield, on the 12th of May, a Volante Man named DICK, about forty Years of Age, of the middle Stature, with straight Hair. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a Freeman. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. EDWARD BRANCH.

PRINCE GEORGE, June 22, 1772.

CAME to my Plantation, on the 20th In-

stant, a likely outlandish Negro Fellow about five Feet six Inches high, talks some English Words, but cannot, or will not, tell his Master's Name so as to be understood; his Clothing consists of an old Virginia Cloth Coat bound with black Ferret, and black Horn Buttons, Rolls Trowsers, an Osnaburg Shirt, and an old Cotton Waistcoat. He has his Country Marks on his Face. His Owner is desired to take him away as soon as possible.

ROBERT GILLIAM.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a black and white

COW marked with a Crop and Hole in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to forty five Shillings.

CHARLES BUSH.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the second Day

of next August Augusta Court, at the Courthouse, FIVE Hundred and fifty five Acres of very good level LAND, well timbered, and very good for Grain or Tobacco, lying on Bracey Branch, about eighteen Miles below Staunton, and formerly belonged to Mr. James Dyer. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms before the Day of Sale by applying to the Subscriber, in the lower End of Orange, or to Mr. James Robt in Fredericksburg. Half the Money to be paid down, and twelve Months Credit allowed for the other Half, on giving Bond and Security to

REUBEN DANIEL, Or JAMES ROBB.

CAROLINE, July 1, 1772.

WHEREAS my Wife ELIZABETH has,

without the least Provocation, absconded from me, and declared she will not return to her Duty, these are to forewarn all Persons from giving her Credit on my Account, as I am determined to pay no Debt she may contract after this Date.

JEREMIAH PEARCE.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6, 1772.

SOME Persons having misunderstood my

Advertisement, as if I intended to make myself liable for all my Brother's Debts, which is not my Design, any farther than the Law charges me, I explain my Meaning to be only to express my Confidence, that, if the Debtors are speedy in their Payments, and the Creditors indulgent, there would be sufficient to satisfy all Demands without ruining my Brother's numerous Family; and of this I am still confident, and earnestly desire both Debtors and Creditors to comply with my Request.

JOHN DIXON.

Just IMPORTED from London, and to be SOLD

by the Subscriber, in Williamsburg,

A COMPLETE Assortment of MILLINERY, &c. Puffs Necklaces and Earrings; Maraschino Dittie; Wax Dittie set round with Maraschino; French Wax, Coral, Garnet, and Agate Dittie; Puffs Buckles, Combs, Lockets, and Crosses; Silver Corals; Garnet Earrings set in Gold; Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Box, and Horn Combs; fashionable Paper Snuff Boxes; Silver Thimbles; Childrens Clasp and Lockets; japanned Tea Boards and Waiters; rich white Satin; flowered and plain Lustrings; figured, black, blue, and white Satin for Cloaks; Bats, Bruffs, and Minionet Lace and Edgings; Blond and black Lace for Cloaks; joining Dittie for Hoods and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Stockings; Silk, Kid, and Lamb Glove and Mitts for Ladies; a Variety of neat Gloves and Dittie's Shoes for Gentlemen; Calicoes, Silks, Satin, and embroidered Shoes for Ladies; Suits of Childed Linen, Cradle Quilts and Robes; white Satin and Dimity Baskets; Linen and Pincushions; Chip Hats; white Bonnets; Satin Quilts; striped, plain, and flowered Muffin; Book Dittie for Aprons; Long Lawn; Cambricks; flowered, spotted, and plain Gauze; bordered Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons; Patent Net Hoods; Pieces of Dittie for Handkerchiefs and Ruffles; white Saracenet; black, white, and blue Persian; Silver Blend for Stomachers and Sleeve Knots; Italian Dittie; Riband Dittie; Silver and Italian Breast Flowers; black, white, coloured, and India Fans; Dimity for Robes; Lace and Fringe for trimming Dittie; Fringe for Suits; Hair Rolls and Ear Curls; Silk Purples; Pocket Books; Smelling Bottles; and a Variety of Toys for Children; Silk Bags for Gentlemen's Hair; fine Hyson Tea; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; with a great Number of other Articles.

MARGARET HUNTER.

Cloaks, Bonnets, and Hats made in the newest Fashion; all Fans neatly mounted.

TWO Bales of German OSNABRUGS,

containing about sixteen Hundred Ells, damaged on Board the Thomas & Mary, James Dunlop Commander, from London, will be sold, on Friday the 31st Instant (July) for ready Money, at the Subscriber's Store in King and Queen, for the Benefit of the Enslavers.

EDWARD HILL.

MIDDLESEX, June 29, 1772.

THE Subscriber intends to leave the Colony

JOHN BAGOT.

JUST arrived from Africa, the

James E. Cally Commander, with about two Hundred and fifty healthy WINDWARD and GOLD COAST SLAVES, the Sale of which will begin at O'Connell's, on James River, on Wednesday the 20th Instant (July) and continue until all are sold. Merchants' Wages, payable at the General Courts in Williamsburg, will be received in Payment.

JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALE, & Co.

To be SOLD for ready Money, on Thursday the 11th of August, at Prince George Courthouse,

ONE Third Part of the SNOW Prince George, now lying in Appomattox River, Burthen two Hundred Hogheads of Tobacco, will found, and fitted either for the West India or Eastern Trade, five Years old, and a prime Sailer.

JERMAN BAKER, For the Administrator of Samuel Gordon.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in HALIFAX Town,

NORTH CAROLINA,

TWO Lots in the said Town, adjoining the Courthouse and Jail, well situated for Tavern-keeping. There is one House forty four Feet long and twenty Feet wide, with three large Lodging Rooms up Stairs, and four Closets to the House, a Piazza the Length of the House, ten Feet wide, with a large Bar Room at one End, and a Cellar underneath; also a Dwellinghouse adjoining, thirty two Feet long and sixteen Feet wide, with three Rooms below and two above, and a Piazza on the Front Side, with good Glass Windows above and below, well finished off; also a Billiard House twenty eight Feet long and eighteen Feet wide, with two good Lodging Rooms above, and a good Billiard Table; likewise a Kitchen sixteen Feet square, and a good Smokehouse, Stable, Horse Lots, &c. a large Garden in good Order, wherein are many Fruits and Herbs, all well paled in. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, now on the Premises.

CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY.

N. B. All the Houses have good Brick Chimnies; and are well plastered and whitewashed.

CAROLINE, June 30, 1772.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Night

of the 13th Instant, a sorrel HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, with a small Blaze, light Mane and Tail, roached and bobbed, his near hind Foot above the Footlock much scarred, and branded on the near Buttock G. B. Whoever brings the said Horse to me shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, TEN POUNDS if he is found out of the Colony, and TWENTY POUNDS upon Conviction of the Thief.

JOHN ARMISTEAD.

POETS CORNER.

The RAKE.

An open Heart, a generous Mind,
But Passion's Slave, and wild as Wind;
In Theory a Judge of Right,
Though taught from its Practice quite;
So loose, so profuse of Soul,
His milder Wit becomes the Tool
Of every importuning Fool!
A Thousand Virtues misapplied,
While Reason floats on Passion's Tide;
The Rule of the Chaste and Fair,
The Parent's Curse, the Virgin's Snare,
Whole false Example leads astray
The Young, the Thoughtless, and the Gay;
Yet, left alone to cooler Thought,
He knows, he feels, he feels his Fault;
Knowing his Fault, he feels, he views,
Dreading what he most pursues;
His Judgment tells him all his Gains,
For fleeting Joys, are lasting Pains;
Reason with Appetite contending,
Repenting still, and still offending;
Abuse of the Gifts of Nature,
A wretched self-condemning Creature,
He passes o'er Life's ill trod Stage,
And dies in Youth the Prey of Age,
The Scorn, the Pity of the Wife,
Who loves, lament him, and despise.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, New York, November 1, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Account of the new Regulation of the Post from Canada, which is to arrive every Tuesday Evening at this Office, and the weekly Post from the Eastward and Southward arriving every Wednesday, the Mail going from hence by the Packets will, for the future, be closed at twelve o'Clock at Night, on the first Wednesday in every Month (being the same Time it closes at the General Post Office in London for America) and a Packet dispatched therewith the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.
(Tf) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG Man, lately from England, who is perfectly acquainted with Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts. He was upwards of five Years employed as Clerk and Rider to a capital House in London, and is well recommended for his Honesty and Sobriety. Any Gentleman wanting an Assistant, either in a wet or dry Goods Store, by sending a Line to J.S. to be left with Mr. Lawrence, Merchant in Norfolk, or to the Printers of this Paper, will be duly waited on.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on Thursday the 6th of August, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Captain JAMES JONES, deceased, in Suffolk.

THE most ORDINARY known by the Name of *Burget's*, situated about eight Miles from *Petersburg*, in the County of *Dinwiddie*, with between four and five Hundred Acres of tolerable good Grain Land; it lies well, and is well timbered with Pine and Oak; there is on it a good Dwellinghouse with Brick Chimneys, two Rooms above and two below, a Kitchen, and sundry other Improvements. The Place is now in Possession of a Tenant, and will be given up to the Purchaser on the 25th of December next. The Purchase Money is to be paid at three yearly Payments, to commence on the Day of Possession. Bond, with approved Security, to be given to **ROBERT JONES, HAMBLETON JONES, Executors.**

STRAYED, or STOLEN, on the 9th of Year last, a bay HORSE about four Feet seven or eight Inches high, with a small Blaze in his Face, one hind Foot white, his Mane hangs on the wrong Side, and has a short bushy Tail. Whoever conveys him to me, in *Chesterfield*, shall have **TWENTY SHILLINGS** if he is taken in this County, and **FORTY SHILLINGS** if out thereof.
RICHARD WALTHALL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in King and *Revere*, about a Fortnight ago, a NEGRO WOMAN about twenty or twenty five Years of Age, she is tall and black, very luffy, and supposed to be pretty far gone with Child; her Dress cannot be well described, having several Changes of Apparel, and generally wears a blue Cloth Cloak. At the same Time went away an indentured Servant Man named **JAMES BRUCE**, a Seaman, from *Scotland*, about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, twenty five Years of Age, and wears his own dark coloured Hair. Whoever brings the Negro Woman to me shall have **FORTY SHILLINGS**, and be allowed all Expenses; and, as it is supposed the Servant Man carried her away, whoever apprehends him with the Woman shall have **TEN POUNDS** on his Conviction. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid carrying either of them out of the Colony.
WILLIAM BLACK.

RUN away, in the Night of the 15th of last Month, from on Board the *Snow Anne*, at *Port Royal*, two Persons, namely, **JOHN USHER** and **WILLIAM ELLIOT**. *Usher* is a tall stout Fellow, rather pale, wears his own brown Hair tied behind, and took with him, a coarse gray Cloth Coat, a brown Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of long Trowsers, and a white Shirt; he is a Weaver by Trade. *William Elliot* is middle sized, marked with the Smallpox, has some red in his Cheeks, and wears his own short black Hair; he had on, and took with him, a black Waistcoat, an Osnaburg Shirt, one white Breech, a Pair of Leather Breeches, and a Pair of striped Linen Trowsers; he is a Farmer. They are both North of England Men, and speak bad English. Whoever delivers them to Captain *Edward Dixon* at *Port Royal*, to Mr. *Daniel Payne* at *Falmouth*, or to me on Board the said *Snow*, shall have **FORTY SHILLINGS** for each.
JAMES THOMPSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Din- widdie, a Negro Fellow named **ANTHONY**, about twenty five Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, with remarkable white Hairs on the fore Part of his Head, slim made, speaks good English, and had on a Sailor's Jacket. He formerly belonged to Captain *Laforgy*. I expect he will go to Mr. *Drum's*, in *Nansemond*, where he has a Wife. Whoever conveys him to me shall have **FORTY SHILLINGS** Reward, besides what the Law allows.
WILLIAM PEGRAM.

TAKEN up, in Chesterfield, a small bay HORSE about eight or nine Years old, branded on the near Buttock C, as near as can be discerned, with a small Star in his Forehead, a roached Mane and Switch Tail, paces very well, and has on a very good Saddle. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings.
JOSEPH HARRIS.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 1, 1772.

THE Subscribers have entered into Partner- ship in the Practice of **PHYSICK and SURGERY**, and keep their Shop next Door to Mr. *Julian's* Tavern. They have on Hand a large Assortment of **MEDICINES**, lately imported, and intend to import, twice a Year, Drugs of the best Quality, to be sold at reasonable Rates.
HUGH MERCER.
JOHN JULIAN.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of *Roger Dixon*, late of *Fredericksburg*, deceased, are desired to make them known, and they who are indebted to the said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment, either to Mr. *Olive Toulis*, Attorney at Law in *Spotsylvania* (whom I have empowered to act in these Affairs) or to **JOHN DIXON**, Administrator, with the Will annexed.

It hath been reported (and I fear the Report will prove detrimental to my Brother's distressed Family) that his Debts exceed the Value of his personal Estate, and that, dying intestate, his Lands would be liable for none but *English* Debts; but I hereby assure those whom it may concern, that there was a Will found, and proved, wherein he directs the Sale of all his Lands (except his Wife's Dower, the Houses and Lots where he dwelt, and his new Mill near *Fredericksburg*) the Produce of which will be applied, together with the Debts, as fast as they can be collected, to the Payment of his just Debts, which I must acknowledge amount to a large Sum of Money; but, after the nicest Inquiry we were able to make, his Credits will exceed them by many Hundred Pounds. Delay in the Debtors, and too hasty Demands from the Creditors (which I earnestly desire both will avoid) are the only Things that are likely to hurt his Family, in whose Names I address the benevolent Creditor in the Words of the supplicant Debtor: *Have Patience with me and I will pay thee all.*

A GENERAL MEETING of the **GRANVILLE COMPANY** is appointed to be held at *Hanover* Courthouse, on the first Wednesday in *August* next, of which the several Members of the said Company are desired to take due Notice, and to give their Attendance accordingly.
By Order of the Committee.

NORFOLK, June 29, 1772.

WILLIAM PASTEUR, my Apprentice, having absented himself, I hereby forewarn all Persons from harbouring or entertaining him.
ALEXANDER GORDON.

To be SOLD, or LEASED for a Number of Years, altogether, or in Parcels,

THE very valuable Tract of LAND, and beautiful Situation on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherst* County, near Doctor *William Cabell's*, where I formerly lived, containing about a Thousand Acres, with a tolerable Dwellinghouse, and various other Houses, and Land cleared sufficient to work ten or twelve Hands, chiefly on low Grounds. A considerable Time of Payment will be allowed for Part of the Purchase Money, if desired; but the more ready down, or in a short Time, the better. Some of my Negroes will be sold at the same Time, or hired with the Land, if requested. I shall attend, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of *August*, when those that are inclinable to purchase, &c. may meet me, and make their Proposals.
JOHN HOWARD.

Just IMPORTED in the VIRGINIA, Captain Robertson, and to be SOLD reasonably by the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*.

A LARGE Assortment of **DRUGS and MEDICINES**; also white and brown Sugar Candy; Barley Sugar; Almonds; Capers; Spanish Licorice; Singlase; Pearl Barley; Sago; Salop; Hartshorn Shavings; Saltpetre; Borax; Sallad Oil; Barbers Oil; Hungary Honey; Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters; Cinnamon; Cloves; Mace; Nutmegs; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice; Ladies Sticking Plaster; Eau de Luce; Doctor *Hill's* Elixir Bardana, Essence of Water Dock, Peccoral Balm of Honey, Tincture of Golden Rod, and Tincture of Valerian; *Walker's* Jesuit's Drops; Doctor *Norris's* Drops; *Bateman's* Drops; *Ward's* white Drops; *Blackie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel; Fit Drops for Convulsions in Children; *Lancets*; *Anderson's*, and *Lackyer's* Pills; Doctor *Jamie's* Fever Powders; *Anodyne* Necklaces; *Daffy's*, *Stoughton's*, and *Squire's* Elixirs; *Franchon's* Female Strengthening Elixir; *Turlington's* Balsam of Life; *Fryer's* Balsam; *Fremman's* and *Gudger's* Cordials; *British* Rock Oil; Verdigris; white and red Lead; *Prussian* Blue; Vermilion; Gold and Silver Leaf; Dutch Metal; Breast Pipes; Nipple Glasses; Oil, and Spirits of Turpentine; Alum; Brimstone; Blue Stone; Copperas; Logwood; Rotten Stone; Potash; *Greenough's* Tincture for the Gums and Teeth; Urinals; Cylinders Pipes, &c.
JAMES CARTER.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1772.

WANTED immediately, a sober Lad of fifteen or sixteen Years of Age, properly educated, to serve as an Apprentice in the Business of Surgery, Pharmacy, &c. If he is provided with Bed, Board, and Washing, a Fee will be expected.
RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

WANTED immediately, to hire by the Month or Year, ten Pair of good **SAWERS**. Inquire of the Subscriber, at Mr. *Charles Minnis's*, at the Halfway House between *York* and *Hampton*.
SAMUEL LONG.

NANSEMOND, June 21, 1772.

WANTED immediately, on Charter for *Port Glasgow*, a VESSEL from three to five Hundred Hogheads. For Terms apply to
JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

TAKEN away, on the 28th of May last, from *Northumberland* Courthouse, by one *Robert Paytrebs*, from the County of *Amelia*, a Negro Slave named **DICK**, belonging to the Subscriber; he is a black Fellow, about twenty Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high, very likely and sensible, has been brought up in the House as a Waiter, is very skillful in the Care of Horses, and a good Rider. He is well known by many Gentlemen, and in all the Towns in *Virginia*, as he always waited on me whenever I went from home, and is also known by some in *Carolina*, but is much grown since he was there. The said *Robert Paytrebs* pretends that he bought him; but his not having either a Bill of Sale, or a Receipt for the Money, sufficiently proves it to be false. This is to forewarn all Persons from purchasing or entertaining him, as they may expect to have the Law put in Execution to the utmost Extent. I do likewise offer a Reward of **TEN POUNDS** to any Person that brings the said Slave to me, in *Lancaster*, if taken in this Colony, and **TWENTY POUNDS** if out thereof.
JOHN WORMELEY.

WANTED,

A MILLER that understands the Management of a Merchant Mill; also one or two Journeymen **SHIP CARPENTERS** that can carry up the Side of a Ship. Apply to me, in *Charles City*.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

DINWIDDIE, June 13, 1772.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Friday Night the 12th Instant, a bay HORSE about four Feet seven Inches high, with a short Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces, trots, and gallops very well, has remarkable good Spirit, was shod before, but his Brand, I am not remembered. I will give **TWENTY SHILLINGS** Reward on Delivery of the Horse to me, and **FIVE POUNDS** on Conviction of the Thief. (Tf) **NEILL BUCHANAN, Senior.**

PETERSBURG, June 24, 1772.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in the Night of the 14th Instant, a very likely bright bay HORSE about four Feet nine Inches high, seven Years old this Spring, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and gallops remarkably well, but his Brand, I am not remembered. Whoever brings the said Horse to me shall have **FORTY SHILLINGS** Reward, and **TEN POUNDS** on Conviction of the Thief.
THOMAS GORDON.

SURRY, June 20, 1772.

RUN away from the Subscriber, last May twelvemonth, a Negro Man named **EMMANUEL**, a spare made Fellow, upwards of twenty Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, and speaks very hoarse. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Simon Hillyard* of *Elizabeth City*, and I am informed he is frequently lurking about there and *Williamsburg*. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have **FIVE POUNDS** Reward.
CHARLES REEKS.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a red and white BULL about four or five Years old, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings.
BENJAMIN PORTER.

TAKEN up, in Louisa, a pale red STEER marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Crop and Overkeel in the right. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.
RANDOLPH WATSON.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a bay HORSE about four Feet nine Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, some white Hairs on his Nose and Back, and branded on the near Buttock I B. Posted, and appraised to ten Pounds.
LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

FOR SALE,

TWO Thousand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND on *Nor-* taway River, in the Counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Braunswick*, about thirty Miles from the Towns of *Petersburg* and *Blanford*, to which Place there is a fine Road from the said Land; there is a good Water Grift Mill on the said River, with two Pair of Stones and a Bolting Mill. The Land is a proper Soil for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and has all necessary Houses for Cropping. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *Prince George* County. Long Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchase Money.
THEODORICK BLAND.

To be SOLD by the Executors of Colonel RICHARD COCKE, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, the 25th of November next, and to be entered on at Christmas,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND lying on *Beaver's* Element Creek, in *Lunenburg*, containing about a Thousand Acres, together with all the Corn, Fodder, Stocks of Cattle, Hops, Plantation Utensils, &c. The Plantation is in good Repair, and sufficient to work seven or eight Hands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the Land by applying to Captain *Ragdale*, near the Premises.
6

To be SOLD on the Premises, the last Thursday in July, pursuant to the Will of John Price, deceased,

A TRACT of LAND containing about three Hundred Acres, with good Improvements, and lies convenient to Churches, Grift Mills, and *Leyton's* Inspection of Tobacco on *Rappahannock* River. Possession to be given the 1st of January next, Credit for Half the Money to that Time, and for the Balance to the 1st of April next, on giving Bond and Security to
ANNE PRICE, Executrix.
JOHN LEE, Executor.

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Pittsylvania*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Beaver* River, seven Hundred and seventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Eurib's* Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Sassa* Creek. These Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceased. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*.
JERMAN BAKER.

THE Subscriber, at **PITTENWHEEM**, just below the New DISTILLERY, near *NORFOLK*, has for Sale **WEST INDIA RUM** by the Hogshead, and a considerable Quantity of **HONDURAS HIGHLAND MOHOGANY**, equal in Quality to any *Jamaica*, from fourteen to forty Inches square, and from eight to seventeen Feet long, which he will dispose of on very reasonable Terms. As he has now removed from *Norfolk* to the above Place, and intends declining Trade till his old Affairs are settled, he requests that all Persons indebted to him may make speed Payments, and those who have any Demands are desired to apply soon, that they may be discharged.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD by the Subscribers, Mortgagees of Mr. Peter Copland of *Pittsylvania*, and the said Mortgagee, in Parcels, for the Benefit of the Subscribers, and others,

SIX Thousand Acres of valuable LAND, lying on *Smith's* River, *Beaver* and *Reddy* Creeks. It is laid off in small Lots; and we do guaranty and confirm the former Sales of the Lands made to sundry Persons by the said Mortgagee, which were subject and liable to our Mortgage, provided the Bonds for the same already taken, or to be taken, are made payable to us. And we do empower the said Mortgagee to sell and dispose of, for our Accounts, the above mentioned six Thousand Acres of Land, provided the said Mortgagee shall take the sundry Bonds for the same payable to us; and we do confirm and guaranty any Bargain or Sale of his Lands, formerly made by him, agreeable to this Advertisement, to be good and valid, as if the same had been made and done by ourselves. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and two Years for the other Half.
PETER COPLAND.
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.
WILLIAM BLACK.
PATRICK COUTTS.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH and BRASS FOUNDER from *Philadelphia*, in *Church Street*, near the Church, *Norfolk*,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of **COPPER and BRASS WORK**, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wall Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Brafs Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harness, Fenders, Andirons, Candlesticks, Cocks, &c. at the most reasonable Rates. Also tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Brafs Kitchen Work, and gives the best Prices for old Copper, Brafs, Pewter, or Lead.
Tf

All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to. N. B. He deals for Cash, or Country Produce.
Those who have old Brafs, Copper, Pewter, or Lead, to dispose of, are desired to apply to Mr. *Josiah Kidd*, in *Williamsburg*, or to Mr. *McCaa*, in *Hampton*, who will receive it for me, and pay them the Value; they will likewise receive old Work to be repaired.

To be LET on LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person qualified for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.
Tf
THOMAS EGLETON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after. * * All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.